

CHERS.  
Portland, Me. which has been  
for young ladies, during the last  
year, will be sold, on favorable  
terms, for the education  
and removal of the same, and  
considered as one of the most  
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Scripture in the Theological  
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Schleicher's Text Book.  
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Teachers, to be used instead  
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Preserving Health, embra-  
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ary and Literature in  
marit. 2 vols. Herodotus,  
Lectures, vols. 1, 2, 3. Uni-  
versity of the Protestant  
to the course of the  
Church of England, 2 vols.  
writers, translated by Sarah  
and others, 1830. Family Secrets,  
house happy, by Mrs. Eliza  
6 parts. Price 10c. 1830.

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of Mr. Parker, Sermon,  
and Discourse, and sermon in the Boston  
concerning the two letters from Mr.  
M. matter, connected with  
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Washington street, Aug. 13.

ITAL. WORKS,  
129 Washington street,  
ing a complete Musical  
scription of Musical In-  
recommended by Profes-

for the use of Pupils at  
Parks, in the State of  
from the English  
Explanations. By Lowell

In Twelve Familiar Let-  
ters, by a Teacher of Music.

aining Explanations and Ex-  
planations; with Fifty Exercises  
American, improved from the

Notation, Melody, Har-  
Organist of Covent Gar-

for Music; designed for  
John Clark.

Dictionary.  
Book. By George James

Aug. 13.

PER HANGINGS  
Old Established Warehouse,  
exceedingly rich in variety and  
exceedingly cheap.

SELLER HANTS.

trade is made a matter of  
any particular quality, including  
a particular assortment of the low  
and styles, such as will

PAPERS.

Curtains, various widths  
sufficient article to put under  
1200 feet.

113 Washington street.

OF SILKS.

to direct their attention to  
as we will close them at  
the admitted fact, that a  
leaved at the present ses-  
sion, and the present opportu-  
of West and Washington  
June 11.

OTHS.

for Table Coverings, may  
Stock, No. 25. Winding

of GERMAN PAINTED FLOOR  
FLOR, at very low price. 25.

CE WINE.

the pure juice of the Grape  
Wine is used by a large  
number of people.

is hawked with Brandy, or  
other keeps constantly on  
the market.

The price varies but it  
afforded a good opportunity to  
country promptly attended to,  
and Rail Roads free of ex-  
pense. 1, 100 Tremont  
Street. June 22.

FACTORY, and  
CLOTHES.

furnish Clocks for Churches  
of all descriptions, and  
a distance will receive im-  
A. L. DENNISON,  
110 Washington street,  
fully repaired. June 18.

D. PARSONS.

and their Dry Goods Store,  
sensitive basement at 110  
Tremont Street. Each  
of us represented, and from  
ourselves.

and 64 German oil-cloth  
Couch Canvas of a superior  
particularly invited to call  
NELY & BEAUMAIS.

LEY, Congress street,  
general assortment of Cloth,  
Gown, &c., which he  
law, price, and by his  
make every exertion to  
advantage. June 22.

COMB.

Building, Boston, Merchant  
the, Cashiers, Vests, &c.,  
the Fashionable Ready Made  
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110, New State St.

In my last, I was permitted, through the goodness of God, to report a work of grace in a remote portion of my field. But what was realized there was scarcely "the drop of the bucket" compared with what, through the aid of the Missionary Society, we have recently realized at and about this Grove. The ever blessed God, Father, Son and Holy Ghost, has verily come down to these secluded Christian friends, and met my family at the Stockbridge Mission, where I had left them.

ILLINOIS.

From Rev. D. Rockwell, Elk-Grove, Cook co., Ill.  
REVIVAL.

In my last, I was permitted, through the goodness of God, to report a work of grace in a remote portion of my field. But what was realized there was scarcely "the drop of the bucket" compared with what, through the aid of the Missionary Society, we have recently realized at and about this Grove. The ever blessed God, Father, Son and Holy Ghost, has verily come down to these secluded Christian friends, and met my family at the Stockbridge Mission, where I had left them.

ASSEMBLIES.

Established, Clergy, &c.,  
Rev. Dr. Good, on a com-  
munity of friends, who are  
not to be called together  
but for the sake of every kind  
of social and Domestic Fun-  
ction, Chocolate, Milk, &c.,  
June 22.

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him as if it came from the depths of his soul. During the last weeks of his life, his disease, which terminated with a disorder on the brain, so obscured his mental vision, that his friends had not the satisfaction of hearing those expressions of holy hope and joy which so often cheer the death-bed of the Christian. But he has left better evidence of his acceptance in the Beloved than any dying testimony could furnish.

His agonies now are passed. Disease has done its appointed work. Earth has lost, but Heaven has gained. Why should we sorrow as those who have no hope; he was a suffering pilgrim in this vale of tears; he now has become a glorified saint before the throne of the Lamb. The Lord has become his everlasting light, and the days of his mourning are ended.

The hour which witnessed the return of his body to dust and corruption, witnessed the flight of his spirit to his Father and his God.

He has gone to the society of the just made perfect; he has fought the good fight, he has finished his course, he has kept the faith, and now receives that crown of righteousness, which the Lord the Righteous Judge has promised to those, who love and are faithful even unto death.

## BOSTON RECORDER.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1841.

### AMERICAN HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

NO. III.

Among the suggestions thrown out in favor of a distinct Congregational Missionary Society, one is, that "the harmony of our actions requires it." A very singular suggestion, as it strikes us.

Who are our "brethren?" Any others than they who "do the will of God?" See Mark 3: 35. Are not Presbyterians doing it? Do they not hold all the great doctrines and duties of religion as firmly as we do?

Do we not commune with them, exchange pulpits with them, and style them brethren whenever we meet with them? Must our Congregational brethren "starve" on Presbyterian preaching?

Poor souls! their stomachs must be sadly out of order then; the dispensers breed of Congregationalism will hardly cure them without the previous exhibition of some drastic medicine.

3d. "Justice requires it." We know not what is intended by this argument. Has the A. H. M. S. ever been unjust in its distributions. We have never heard the charge. It has withheld aid from some Congregational churches, and from some Presbyterian churches too, no doubt—and so has every other Home Missionary Society in the land probably; because applications are sometimes made that cannot be granted without violating the fundamental rules of the Society. It is possible that the A. H. M. S. may have made mistakes, through misinformation,—while its aims have been wholly upright. Is this an uncommon thing with any man, or body of men? Injustice may be done to a feeble church by the refusal of neighboring Presbyterian ministers to recommend it, (says the argument) the patronage of the A. H. M. S. Certainly; so injustice may be done by giving it a recommendation; and injustice may be done in a thousand ways, through short-sightedness or prejudice; but are possible cases of injustice, where no injustice is designed, to drive us into a new organization of the whole Congregational denomination? It is throwing the whole ocean into an uproar to drown a fly.

4th. "The interests of truth require it." By the "interests of truth" are meant, the interests of Congregationalism. And whether the interests of Congregationalism are to be promoted by a war upon Presbyterianism is somewhat problematical. If the latter system "makes havoc with the liberty, the peace, and the edification of our brethren," while it prefers to them all the spiritual privileges of its own children, and seeks their good—what will it do, when compelled to arm in its own defense, and when provoked to active aggressions by the contumacious language and measures of its antagonists? The war will not be on one side—nor will its troubles be all one side. Much may be lost on both sides, and nothing good will be gained by either side.

5th. "The destination of ministers at the West demands it." Why so? Will men go to the West under the patronage of a new Congregational Society, who will not go under the patronage of the A. H. M. S.?

We doubt not, whether a single New-England minister is now, or ever has been held back from the Western missionary field by the apprehension of difficulties, arising from Presbyterianism within it. We have heard them plead their poverty, their age, their large families, their love of New-England, their want of adaptation to a new country, &c. in excuse for not going to the West—but never yet, in the course of fifteen or twenty years connection with a Congregational Missionary Society, have we heard the plea urged, that they "could not enter the Presbyterian church, and take up the battle axe for one school or another." It may be so however. We are loth to contradict the venerable "shade of Robinson," even while we have no particular veneration for "shades," and the various ghostly apparitions of these days. We rejoice however it is that "but a shade" we have to contend with in this article; and cannot but shrewdly suspect, that the author himself assumed the shadowy form, for the very purpose of exposing the weakness of the arguments by which the movement for a Congregational organization is sustained.

### LOW-SPIRITED DISCIPLES.

If we may illustrate spiritual things by natural, we should say, there are not a few Christians who resemble the month of November more than any other month in the year. They are not January disciples, frozen into torpor. Nor are they July saints, fervent with the heat of zeal and love. They do not abandon all hope, and forsake every religious duty, and fling themselves into the arms of the world. Neither are they the animated and happy disciple of the glorious Saviour. They are low-spirited in religion—oppressed with a thousand doubts and anxieties, are in a miserable bondage of solicitude about their interest in the great salvation. Hence their hope is like a bird with a broken wing; it cannot rise. Their faith is like the bulrush, bowed down by every breeze, though never actually torn up by the roots. They have very few of the joys of true religion.

We often come in contact with this part of the population of Zion. We believe we understand something of the cause and of the cure of their malady. In by far the largest part of these melancholy Christians, the cause is the want of *animation* and *activity* in promoting the kingdom of Christ. The moral machinery has grown rusty on long disease, and moves languidly and feebly. It has been the want of due occupation in their high calling, that has brought darkness over their minds.

"The best course," says Mr. Wilbore, "when any one is in low spirits and distressed by anxieties, is to set them in action in doing good to others." This kind of spiritual activity sends a glow through the moral system. For ourselves we should be sorry to see humor and drollery in the ascendant at our commencement—counting it an unfavorable indication of the present taste

usually fasten their deepest thoughts upon themselves and like a mule, grinding in a mill, they travel round a melancholy circle, seeing the same sad, unvarying prospect from day to day. They furnish their souls with little or no other aliment than is found in the steadfast contemplation of the poverty and emptiness of their own characters. Hence the pale and sickly hue of their pity, and the deep tinge of melancholy it receives.

Remove this unwholesome aliment of the soul; break up the habit of thought, of which self is the centre, and the patient will convalesce. Bring Sampson out of this mill of the Philistines, and he will be another man. Let the patient breathe some other atmosphere than that produced by the ever repeated retrospect of his own spiritual miseries, and let him put in motion the powers that were made, not to be cramped and confined as they have been, but for the highest good of others; let him go forth vigorously to seek that good, in the high scale of their immortality; let this be done, then the "lame shall leap as an hart, and the tongue of the dumb shall sing." The long fettered mind, escaping from its prison, shall soar on high with wings, "as the wings of a dove, covered with silver, and her feathers with yellow gold."

Occupation is a sovereign antidote to mental depression. Dr. Franklin informs us that when a young man, he was engaged in a series of great fatigue with a party of soldiers on the frontier. The evenings of each hard working day were spent in good humor and merriment. But the close of days passed without regular employment, was marked by discontent, ill-nature and low spirits.

And remember the philosophy of a Captain of a ship who, when the mate informed him that every thing was done up by the men, and they were out of employment, he gave the order, "Then let them scour the anchor..."

We believe that mental disease is often a result of the want of proper bodily exercise. What would become of a man's health, who should confine himself to his bed and bid adieu to all muscular exertion? Who would expect the firm foot, the strong hand, and the healthful rushing of the vital current through his veins. But this discipline of spiritual health, is suffering in the same manner. His inaction in regard to mind and moral feeling, is in violation of the laws of his moral nature, and just as certainly generates moral disease, as suppression of muscular exertion generates that of the body.

We believe the Apostle Paul had many reasons to depress him as any man ever had. Slander hounded after him in every street, and persecution met him at every corner. The lash mangled his body, and reproach lacerated his soul. The Jew hated him, and the Greek despised him. By his own account, he was "the scorner of all things," in the opinion of the vast majority of the men of his day. Were modern low-spirited disciples to have a thousandth part of his load, it would sink them many a fathom lower than they are. But was Paul low-spirited? No he. He was so busy for Christ, he had not time to be. He could not leave off his great and glorious work long enough to attend to such a matter. It will not do to ascribe the elasticity, vigor, and elevation of his mind, to miraculous grace, and thus turn the edge of the argument from his example. Divine grace does not supersede the laws of our moral nature. Paul's high and happy spirit in his work is a natural result of the vigorous exertion of his power in doing good. He had joys in the Holy Ghost; but this exertion of his own power was the Holy Ghost's channel of communicating them; just as such joys would now mingle with that natural satisfaction which arises from energy in trying to be useful.

Come, cheer up, low-spirited and languishing disciple. You have turned your best friend out of doors, by abandoning vigor and zeal in doing good. The smith's sinewy arm has its muscular power, from the fact of its vigorous exertion. Let years elapse without that use, and see how he will wield his ponderous tools. So your moral powers are revived for want of action, and with it will be strengthened. Come up from the stagnation of the valley of spiritual illness, where you have sojourned so long, and catch those healthful breezes that will refresh you, if with love and zeal, doing good, you will traverse the mountains of Zion. Animated activity in the service of Christ, will scatter the mists and make the sky serene.

The great and good Physician, with wise adaptation to your moral disease, has made certain prescriptions, which we urge you to attend to without delay. "Go work in my vineyard." "Occupy till I come." "Labor—strive—give all diligence."—Here is a sovereign remedy for your afflictive complaint. We have known multitudes raised by it, from the very bottom of the deepest sea of religious depression. Make a faithful trial, and see if "light will not rise to you in obscurity, and your darkness become as the noon day." If it does not make a high-spirited disciple of you in the best sense, let us know, and we will condole with you over the disappointment.

[Correspondence of the Boston Recorder.]

### WILLIAMS COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

NEW HAVEN, AUG. 18, 1841.

The Commencement exercises at Yale College were held on the 18th inst., and brought together, as usual, a large concourse. The exercises were interesting, and some of them of a high order of merit. The following is the Order of Exercises.

1. Sacred Music. 2. Prayer by the President. 3. T. Childs, Salutatory Oration in Latin. 4. E. Tenney, Oration—Reciprocal Influence of Moral and Physical Improvement. 5. J. Warner, Oration, Improvement of Society permanent. 6. W. H. Hols, Oration—"Trades" Union. 7. W. R. Stevens, Oration—Greek Lock. 8. L. Clark. 9. W. R. Stevens, Oration—Greek Lock. 10. C. Dodge, Oration—Government founded on the Constitution of Man. H. T. T. Read, Oration in Greek. Mythology of the Ancients. 12. O. W. Couley, Oration—Transcendentalism. 13. S. M. Fisher, Oration—Fancy and Philosophy. 14. B. Wilcox, Oration—Ornamental Cemeteries. 15. Jas. Herrick, Oration—National recognition of the Divine Supremacy, necessary to National Prosperity. 16. Melzar Montague, Philosophical Oration—The Nelson. 17. W. B. Black, Oration—Nature and Philosophy—"Drunk deities." The study of Natural History as connected with a College course. 18. C. Dodge, Oration—Government founded on the Constitution of Man. H. T. T. 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no where better put  
higher point of improve-  
ment for thorough intellectu-  
al education, in the highest  
degree and generous sense.

For the Boston Recorder,  
of Instruction,  
of this Association,  
others interested in Edu-  
cation, the Representatives  
Tuesday, Aug 17th, and  
meetings were also held.

chiefly devoted to the  
Institute; Mr. G. B. Emerson,  
a meeting,  
and after going through  
business, prayers were  
said of thanksgiving.

As in the necessary ab-  
sence of Lancaster, Mass.,  
was delivered by Mr.  
S. Mass.

selected for the afternoon,  
Delphin, being necessary  
was commenced on The  
afternoon.

given by Mr. J. F.  
amicie. In the evening  
was resumed, and par-  
ticipated.

W. Thayer, Alcott,  
F. Emerson, and  
Wadsworth, the 18th,  
viz. on Moral Edu-  
cation, of Freethought,  
Andover, on The In-  
stances in a System of  
Rev. Theodore Par-  
ticipation of the Laboring

was delivered by Mr.  
Reading. A donation  
and with education was  
Brooks, now in Paris,  
Board of Directors, and  
of Boston.

question was dis-  
patched by words, previous to  
President read an inter-  
ested lady on this subject,  
by Messrs. Mann, Al-  
laby and Howe.

utes were delivered  
Burton, of Roxbury,  
for Natural Scenery  
Lawrence, of Haver-  
hill, and a Branch of  
Rev. Theodore Mann,  
Spring Books;

A. Fleming, of Haver-  
hill, and the Globes in Teaching

year was then chosen.

25 Vice Presi-  
Thomas Cushing, Jr.  
G. Howe, Daniel  
Ticknor, Curators,  
Bumstead, Nathan  
Dillaway, William  
12 Counsellors.

was on the Im-  
portant Instruc-  
tion, Messrs. Shew-  
ell, Hillard, Titch-  
ton and G. B. Emerson

were delivered by Rev.  
on The Importance  
Character; and by Mr.  
on The Education of

was also made by  
sident, addressed es-  
s, encouraging them to  
with renewed energy and  
enthusiasm.

Subjects selected for  
Meeting was announced to  
the county where the  
members of the Insti-  
tute in the sub-  
ject to be present, and to  
ments or in extem-  
plo.

that this Institution con-  
cerned School Journal to  
any friend of education  
mainly to those who are  
as, furnishing adminis-  
trative of the best ends of  
life. That we consider its  
the success of education  
that we will give it our  
as an association, ac-  
cordingly continuing our sub-  
scribers, be-  
ing all proper  
to the Lecturers and  
Institute adjourned to  
Boston, Jr. Rec. Sec'y.

the Friend of India.

General Elphinstone is re-  
sponsible for the  
snow and cold of Can-  
ada, the sands of Egypt,  
Brabant, are nothing  
Feropore.

The British Gen. Gov-  
ernor cowardly conduct of the  
in an affair with Dost  
since, has directed that  
its number (2nd)  
at the cowards who fled  
the army, and de-  
sirable of serving Govern-  
ment, their generation, are  
the children of light.

Mr. Gso. Candy of Bom-  
passe, of the native  
of his instruc-  
are converts among  
Mahabaleshwar and Pee-  
sessed of religious lib-  
erty to religious enquiry.

The Miller of the church of  
recently at Bombay, that  
the neighborhood of the  
embraced nominal Chris-  
tianity in the Tinnelly and  
not claimed that more  
these have become truly  
converted to the church, and  
conduct appear to con-  
cern the gospel.

A native Christian of  
orderly, and the murder-  
er. On appeal, the  
magistrate, or  
murdered was a Native  
was not deserving of  
than it ought to be, in  
the seat, in the person of

of opium in Great  
years from 16,000.  
only remains to be seen  
of retributive justice  
fair application to her  
whether she will not  
in the revenges of  
a poisons and  
millions of China.

MEDICAL SCIENCE.—The Government of India  
bestows honor by its zeal in the diffusion of medi-  
cal knowledge among the native population. The  
Governor-General, Chief Justice, and other honor-  
able gentlemen attend the examinations of the  
Medical College, distribute prizes, and bestow com-  
mendations for the meritorious native youths, stim-  
ulating their zeal, and encouraging their aspira-  
tions for honorable and useful distinction.

INDIAS POLICE.—The Thannada, or magistrate, gives  
every man who chooses, to be a thief, for a  
consideration. And when the thief is caught and  
brought before the magistrate, he is pushed into one  
door of a thrana or prison, as if to be confined,  
but immediately finds his way out, through another  
door opening, behind, and thus escapes. The of-  
ficers of justice are thoroughly corrupt (native it is  
believed) and the most daring frauds and robberies  
are committed with entire impunity through their  
purchase by bribes. A native Missionary  
was murdered lately at Sadamal for no other  
alleged reason than his endeavors to do  
good to the community, by exposing the wicked-  
ness of these evil doers. He, and the Rev. Mr. S.  
had brought to light some iniquitous dealings and  
detected these officers of justice, of about 5000 ru-  
pees yearly—and for this reason both were assaulted  
and killed.

TRACTS AND PORTIONS OF SCRIPPER.—Dr. Wil-  
son, of the Scotch Mission, has lately completed a  
missionary survey of the Bombay Presidency and  
the adjoining territories, and remarks in his Report,  
that he has discovered a considerable number of  
natives, in a remote region who have been led to a  
sacrifice in our holy faith without the agency of any  
European, and solely in consequence of their per-  
sual of religious tracts and portions of the scrip-  
ture, and who are diligently laboring with success  
to propagate their principles in several towns and  
villages. And who can tell but these Tracts and  
portions of the Scriptures, are the same that were  
scattered about twenty-five years ago, by the in-  
genious H. and NEWELL, who lived scarce long  
enough to witness, the first fruit of their labors.  
By them, the gospel first sounded abroad from  
Bombay, in the form of Tracts. They sowed in  
tears; they shall reap in joy, whether these newly  
converted converts owe their religious impressions  
to their instrumentality or not.

VERACUAR SCHOOLS.—The Vernacular Boy's  
school in Bombay, under the law of the Scotch  
Mission, is attended by 700 scholars, Hindoo  
Muslims, Parsees, and Jews. The Female  
school of the same sort has 529 pupils. In the  
General Assembly's Institution, which was much  
reduced last year, through the alarm occasioned by  
the conversion of the Parsee youths, there are 171  
pupils. It is filling up, and is conducted with the  
same vigor as formerly. The Parsee converts con-  
tinue to widen, and the converts to their school  
are ready to receive them.

A young gentleman of eighteen years of age, who  
had been brought up a Baptist, was lately baptized  
by Dr. Ralph, in the Scottish church, Liverpool.

The Ladies Bible Society of Miramachi have  
distributed 260 the past year to promote the Bible cause,  
more than they have done in any former year,  
though at no previous time, has the scarcity of  
scriptural means to the cause of vital religion,  
which needs so much to be revived among them.

The Presbytery of Aberdeen have taken up the  
subject of the recent Revivals in connection with  
the church of Scotland, and express a strong confi-  
dence in their genuineness, and much gratitude and  
praise to God, for the great amount of good accom-  
plished; and they recommend to all the ministers,  
preachers and elders within their bounds, to labor  
more and more diligently and prayerfully in the use  
of all Scriptural means to the cause of vital religion,  
which needs so much to be revived among them.

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at the expense of 100,579 francs—among the Spanish  
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## POETRY.

## HAPPINESS.

"How much should the earnestness generally felt after happiness in the present state, impress upon us the value of immortal happiness?"—*Pike's Guide*.

All seek for happiness below,  
But 'tis a plant which will not grow  
On earth's poor, barren soil:  
It blooms awhile, and then it dies,  
The winter storms and clouded skies  
Took beauty.

Yet foolish mortals cannot learn  
Away from earth their eyes to turn,  
And fasten them above,  
Where lies of life immortal bloom,  
And winter clouds can never gloom

The atmosphere of God.

If we're in earthly happiness,  
Even when we know its changefulness,

All mixed with base alloy,

O, what must be eternal bliss,  
Made up of purity and peace!

What must be Heaven's joy!

This happiness will I pursue,  
And when I bid the world adieu,

And enter on my rest,

The sun, that never sets in night,  
Shall bear me upon my raptured sight,

And glow within my breast,

O, in the solemn hours of grief,  
This thought shall give my heart relief,

That sorrow is my friend;

It keeps me in the narrow road,

And points me to the dear abode,

Where joy shall never end.

[Ms. M. S. B. DANA.]

## MISCELLANY.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

## EDITORIAL NOTICES.

History of CONGREGATIONALISM, from about A. D. 230 to 1616. By George Pierpont, author of a "View of Congregationalism," pp. 288, 12mo. Salem: John P. Jewett, Boston: Tappan & Densel, Crocker & Brewster. 1841.

We have not found time to read every paragraph of this work—but after reading many, we do not hesitate to recommend it to the careful attention of our readers, as embodying an amount of information on the topic of which it treats, that cannot be gathered up by months of diligent research in the best libraries of our country. The relative importance of the topic will be variously estimated; and we are not disposed, more than Mr. P. himself, to consider it as paramount to all others. Yet it certainly has strong claims on the consideration of the Congregationalists of New England, and indeed of all other denominations. It is our firm conviction that no other form of church organization is thoroughly scriptural; and consequently that no other is so happily adapted to the presentation and advancement of evangelical piety. And with this conviction, we cannot but hail with pleasure every effort made to throw light on the history of this organization, and commend it to the examination and approval of our fellow Christians. Mr. P. has evidently labored with great zeal and success to bring this history to its present state of completeness, and we hope he will proceed, undismayed by difficulties, and encouraged by a liberal patronage, to its conclusion. And he will not lose his reward—the gratitude of thousands will follow him to the grave and the judgment—not only of this but of other and distant generations.

A DISCOURSE ON THE DEATH OF PRESIDENT HARRISON, delivered at Warcham, May 14, 1841. With an appendix, on the principles and character of Washington. By Saml. Nott, Jun. pp. 48, 12mo. Boston: Whipple and Densel. 1841.

It is a striking excellence of Mr. Nott's sermons, wherever they are met with, that they compel the reader to think. They are not destitute of beauties that arrest the attention, even of the superficial reader—but they are possessed of merits in the exhort which does not follow each page, paragraph, and sentence, but which is caught and held fast only by him, who is willing to study as well as read. Whoever shall give himself up to the labor of learning the "lessons" explained and urged in the sermon before us, will find himself amply rewarded, even if he do not find every sentiment expressed in accordance with his own views.

TWO DISCOURSES, delivered in Westminster, Mass., June 13, 1841, on closing his pastoral labors in that place; by Cyrus M. pp. 39. Boston: Perkins & Marvin—Tappan & Densel. 1841.

That a faithful, laborious, and eminently successful minister, should be constrained by any concurrence of circumstances to leave a people whom he has served twenty six years, and seek a new sphere of action, is for a lamentation. It is happy for him, to leave however with an unblemished character, and with a conviction that his departure is more sincerely regretted by the bereaved flock than himself. The calamity is theirs, rather than his. The spirit that exiles him from his home, still lives in the community to riot, ad libitum, on the reliefs of privilege left behind. It is a spirit from beneath, not from above, and would to God that the woes it creates were confined to the bosom that harbored it.

LECTURES ON SPIRITUAL CHRISTIANITY. By Isaac Taylor, pp. 244, 12mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. Boston: Crocker & Brewster. 1841.

Of these lectures there are four: viz. on the exterior characteristics of spiritual Christianity—the truths peculiar to spiritual Christianity—the ethical characteristics of spiritual Christianity—Spiritual Christianity the hope of the world at the present moment.

The style of the writer is not that of the popular orator, but rather of the recluse student:—not that of the man moving in the common walks of life, but of one holding communion with some higher order of intelligences, on the mountain top, or in some sequestered vale. It is elevated and pure—too sublimated to engage the long continued attention of ordinary minds, but fitted admirably for those who love to soar with the eagle, and traverse regions that birds of feeble wing cannot reach, or in which they cannot fully breathe. We state not this as an objection to the volume, nor as a recommendation of it—but as a fact that should be known by those attracted by its title; and the same holds true of whatever we have seen from the same pen. The volume is full of riches. It is a mine of wealth. No one will seriously labor upon it without a reward, large enough to renumerate his toil. But toil he must, and subject his mind to some severity of discipline, ere the wreath will become his own. It is beautifully brought out by the publishers, and deserves a place in the library of every literary man, whether Christian or unbeliever. It vindicates with great success the claims of the vitalities of religion to the respect and earnest study of the sceptic and unbeliever.

LETTERS FROM ABROAD TO KINDRED AT HOME. By the author of *Hope Leslie*, &c. Two volumes, pp. 275, and 257, 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. Boston: Crocker & Brewster. 1841.

Our literature is not likely soon to be condemned for its deficiency in the number of native authors or for its deficiency in the number of European statisticians, society, customs and scenery. Deficient it may be in other points, but here we have enough, if none to spare, to satisfy the appetite of the most voracious gourmand. Of all the writers we have met with, however, it is fair to say, we know not one to be dispensed with, except at a loss to the fulness and variety of our informations on subjects of intense interest. Though some are of greater value than others, none are valueless. Miss Sedgwick has done well in giving us her "impressions" of the famed Isle that gave birth to the Puritan Fathers of New England. They are the same impressions doubtless, that would be made on any American mind of similar endowments, and are full of freshness

and novelty. It is needless to speak of the vivacity and force of her style—the beauty of her descriptions—the chaste luxuriance of her imagination, or the freedom of her moral sentiments, for all this the reading public are fully apprised by their acquaintance with her former works. It would have added not a little to the pleasure of perusing these volumes, to have found in them the pervading spirit of the same piety that influenced the Pilgrims of more than 200 years ago, to abandon the shores of Europe for the mingled hazards and securities of this western wilderness. But what of pleasure is wanting on this score, we make up, as best we can, with the lively sketches of the beauties of nature and of art, that meet us on every page, and aid us in sending thought and thanksgiving upward to man's Creator and nature's God.

THE MUSICAL MAGAZINE, conducted by H. Thedor Hoch. No. 56.

Authority of the city of Boston, July 5, 1841.

By George T. Curtis, pp. 33. Boston: J. H. Eastburn, city printer.

This is a production more elaborate and instructive than has often been called forth by the occasion of the birthday anniversary of our country; not so well adapted to popular effect as many of its predecessors—but better fitted to excite thought, and impel to the investigation of the principles on which the Revolution is to be justified before the world. It displays much talent, high-minded patriotism, and extensive research. It is withal elegantly printed, and does honor even to the Boston press.

THE DARTMOUTH, No. 7, June, 1841. THE LITERARY MAGAZINE, No. 7, July, 1841.

Without particularizing the contents of these books of promise, we content ourselves with the expression of unfeigned satisfaction, in view of the spirit with which they are sustained, and of expressing hope that those youth who begin so early to task their energies in the field of literature successfully, will hereafter form brilliant stars in the wide expanse of their country's glory. Some other publications may be more instructive—but none more pleasant to the eye, speaking with gems of wit, fresh and polished from the youthful genius. Our sorest thought is that some of the No's are lost by the way, and depy us the gratification of sending them down to posterity, in the gilded vestments of the binder's office.

THE MONTHLY CHRONICLE, No. 5, May, 1841. S. N. Dickinson, 52 Washington St.

We hold ourselves in duty bound to notice in some shape each No. of every periodical politely laid on our table by the publisher—especially that one so valuable as the "Monthly Chronicle." And we should be glad to do this, regularly; but unfortunately, not a few Nos. fail to reach us, and we are thus denied the privilege of a regular record of their contents. Such is the fact with the "Chronicle." The leading article of the present No. is an able one—it is "the affair of Alex. and McLed." The table of Chronological events is of great value. The continuance of "the Wings of Icarus," will gratify the lovers of fiction.

For the Boston Recorder.

MRS. BETSEY T. G. ARNOLD.

Mr. Editor—I have read the "Christian Experience" of this beloved divinity, in the Recorder of the 13th inst., with deep interest. The letter to a mother, was "worth reading," and it is worth exhibiting a high state of spiritual attainment." But does it "illustrate the fact often brought out in a religious periodical." It does not exhibit a high state of spiritual attainment, but in the providence of God, that attainment is soon brought out in this life, is soon removed by a removal to a higher and holier sphere above." I ask, if this is a fact? Does the Providence of God teach us that attainment in this life, is soon removed by a removal to a higher and holier sphere above? I ask, if this is a fact? Then I am to think, and when I ponder thereon, I am very ready of opinion, that his body is foul, and the whole mass corrupted. Cleanse him, therefore, with thy charming physic, from all pollution, that he may vibrate and circulate according to the truth. I will place him a few days under thy care and pay for his board as thou requirest it. I entreat thee, friend John, to demean thyself on this occasion with a right judgment according to the gift, which is in thee, and prove thyself a workman. And when thou layest thy correcting hand on him, let it be without passion, lest thou drive him to destruction. Do thou regulate his motion for the time to come, by the motion of the light that ruleth the day, and when thou findest him converted from the error of his ways, and more conformable to the above mentioned rules, do thou send him home with a just bill of charges drawn out by the spirit of moderation, and it shall be sent to thee in the root of all evil.

The course of instruction embraces all the branches of a good English education; and for those who desire it, an excellent course of study in Philosophy and Belles Lettres. Courses of Lectures, Physical and Mental Apparatus. Experiments. Drawings and Models of all kinds. The various departments of study are arranged; and vocal and instrumental music contributes to the beautiful and pleasurable exercise of the mind, and to the acquisition of knowledge. The terms are eleven weeks long.

For the Boston Recorder.

THE TEMPLE SCHOOL, Tremont St., Boston.

THE Autumn Term will open on Wednesday, Sept. 1st, at the Masonic Temple, No. 8. The object of this Institute is the education of young ladies, on such principles and in such a manner as will be most calculated to fit them for the various stations of life.

THE INSTITUTES OF ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY, and modern, in Four Books, much corrected, enlarged and improved from the original authorities. By John Lawrence Von Moschus, of Chichester. A New and enlarged edition. A new and literal translation from the original Latin, with copious additional Notes, original and selected. By James G. R. ——. The whole, revised and enlarged. A fresh supply just received.

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Mrs. Sandford's Lady of Refinement.

IN MANNER, MORALS AND RELIGION. Price 25 cents.

The Index of every country will be much indebted to the publisher for his handsome and useful work. It is precisely what is wanted.—*American Preceptor.*

This is a sensible work, written by a truly sensible woman, and it deserves the construction of the human mind.—*Boston Transcript.*

It is a work of instruction so rich and pure, that one cannot read a page any where without improvement.—*B. Recorder.*

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